

TOP SECRET

25X

9 July 1969

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Morning Meeting of 9 July 1969

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[REDACTED]

Acting Director was in the chair.

DD/I noted the possible discovery of three SS-11 silos at an IRBM site and commented that this may be the first such deployment. He noted that a memorandum has been prepared on this matter and received General Cushman's concurrence in the limited distribution of same.

Godfrey called attention to continued Soviet/Chinese tensions over their dispute regarding an Amur River island.

Godfrey observed that the Christian Democratic Party conference is taking place in Rome today, thus adding confusion to an already muddy situation. He noted that they will continue to publish on this matter.

Maury reported that Congressman Leggett of California has requested a briefing on the SS-9 but that, following a check with Chairman Rivers, Congressman Leggett's request was turned down.

Maury noted that according to the Congressional Record Senator Gore plans to introduce classified information from the Agency into Senate Foreign Relations Committee debate. Maury guessed that the material will probably be our response to the questionnaire from the Gore Disarmament Subcommittee.

Maury called attention to George Wilson's item in today's Washington Post.

Maury briefed on having touched base with Senators McClellan and Bayh with respect to the Ervin bill, each of whom felt that some assistance from the White House would be helpful. Maury added that the hearing will be held on 22 July.

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ADD/P called attention to an Embassy cable from Moscow reporting on a Trud article attacking the Agency and alleging our liquidation of NLF persons. Carver briefed on the PRU's role in targeting in on Communist personages.

Executive Director reminded Executive Committee members of the deadline for providing the EA/DDCI with materials for the Director's briefing upon his return. He asked that, should an Executive Committee member have nothing, a negative reply be phoned to EA/DDCI.

Acting Director briefed on his meeting yesterday with Dr. Kissinger et al. with respect to the requirement to effect a 10 percent cut in overseas military and civilian personnel. He noted receipt of a draft directive and pointed to the problems we will encounter in complying with these instructions. Executive Director noted that the suspense date for completion of our plans to effect this reduction is 30 September 1969 but that the cuts are to be effected in Fiscal Year 1970. A lengthy discussion followed, with General Cushman concluding that we will await the Director's guidance on this matter.

Acting Director inquired about the scheduled agenda items for the 10 July USIB meeting.

L. K. White

Senate ABM Debate Opens Hearings on MIRV Slated

By George C. Wilson
and Richard Homan
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Friday will try to add a new dimension to the ABM debate by holding its own hearings on the impact of multiple warheads on the world's arms race.

Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), in going ahead with the hearings during the Senate's debate on the ABM, will push MIRV into the center of the controversy.

MIRV is the technique of putting several warheads on one rocket to use up the missiles defending the target nation. MIRV opponents argue that multiple warheads on one side will prompt more ABMs on the other side, pushing both nuclear superpowers up the arms ladder with no gain in security.

See MIRV, A8, Col. 1

A8 Wednesday, July 9, 1969 THE WASHINGTON POST

Fulbright Panel to Hold MIRV Inquiry

MIRV, From A1

Senators at Friday's hearings will link the two systems together—something leading opponents of President Nixon's Safeguard ABM have been unwilling to do in the current debate for fear of confusing the issue.

Several Congressmen showed no such hesitancy in striking out at MIRV yesterday as a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee opened its hearings on the implications of the new nuclear weapon technology.

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.) said the Pentagon opposes a MIRV moratorium be-

cause "the Joint Chiefs of Staff are basically hostile to arms limitations."

Rep. Jeffrey Cohelan (D-Calif.) warned that deployment of MIRV might draw a first strike.

"There is an advantage to an attacker in destroying MIRV missiles in their silos, as for every MIRV missile launcher destroyed, several times that many deliverable warheads will be destroyed. Thus there is an advantage in attacking first before the other side has launched its MIRV missiles," Cohelan said.

The chief danger in MIRV, according to Cohelan, is its effect on the strategic balance

"if one side perceives the MIRV warheads of the other . . . to be able to destroy a significant portion of its land-based ICBMs in a first strike."

"If such a threat is perceived, the threatened side will have to deploy new offensive or defensive weapons to preserve its deterrent."

Testimony by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird in recent weeks indicates that U.S. MIRVs could pose such a threat to Russia, Cohelan said.

He quoted Laird's testimony that Poseidon MIRV "is an important program since it promises to improve the accuracy of the Poseidon mis-

sile, thus enhancing its effectiveness against hard targets."

If Laird believes "that our MIRV has a significant capability against hardened targets," Cohelan argued, "it seems inevitable that the Soviets must believe that our MIRV threatens their deterrent forces."

One Republican—Rep. James G. Fulton (R-Pa.)—offered an argument for unilateral U.S. suspension of MIRV testing, obviously tailored to win GOP support, as analogous to the Nixon Administration's plan for withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam.

So far, 104 Congressmen have sponsored resolutions calling for a moratorium on MIRV testing. But President Nixon has rejected all pleas to stop firing Poseidon and Minuteman 3 with dummy MIRV warheads.

Russia, in testing the SS-9 rocket with three dummy warheads recently, has shot them all in a bunch. They have land-

ed about 10 miles apart. The true MIRV (multiple-independently-targetable-re-entry vehicle) is the technique of sending the individual warheads to different targets hundreds of miles apart—something the U.S. has flight tested several times.

The Soviet Union, in the view of military leaders, is faced with a MIRV gap. It is thus unlikely Russia would agree to freeze the technology until she catches up to the United States.

Witnesses the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has asked to discuss these and other aspects of MIRV are Gordon MacDonald, of the University of California and formerly vice president for research at the Institute for Defense Analyses; J. P. Ruina, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and formerly director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency; and Herbert York, of the University of California and formerly director of Pentagon research.